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POISONING.

A regiment was sent from Burgos against a
Guerrilla party, under the Marquis of Villa Cam-
po, and ordered to treat the Spaniards with the
most rigorous severity, especially the inhabitants
of Arguano, a little village near the famous forest
of Covadella, whose deep shades, intersected
only by narrow foot paths, were the resort of
banditti and Guerrillas. A principal feature of
the whole Spanish war was the celerity with
which all our movements were notified to the
insurgent chiefs, and the difficulty we experi-
enced in procuring a spy or guide, while these
when found, proved almost uniformly treacher-
ous. The battalion had to march through a
frightful country, climbing rugged rocks, and
crossing frozen torrents, always in dread of un-
foreseen and sudden dangers. They reached the
village, but perceived no movement—heard
no noise. Some soldiers advanced but saw no-
thing—absolute solitude reigned. The officer
in command, suspecting an ambush, ordered the
utmost circumspection. The troops entered
the street, and arrived at a small opening,
where some sheaves of wheat and Indian corn,
and a quantity of leaves were still smoking on
the ground, but consumed to a cinder, and
swimming in floods of wine, which had stream-
ed from leather skins that had evidently been
purposely broached, as the provisions had been
burnt to prevent their falling into the hands of
the French.

No sooner had the soldiers satisfied them-
selves that, after all their toils and dangers, no
refreshment was to be obtained, than they roared
with rage—but no vengeance was within
reach!—All the inhabitants had fled!—fled into
that forest, where they might defy pursuit.
Suddenly cries were heard issuing from one
of the deserted cottages amongst which the sol-
diers had dispersed themselves, in hopes of dis-
covering some food or booty; they proceeded
from a young woman holding a child, a year
old, in her arms, whom the soldiers were drag-
ging before their Lieutenant.

'Stay, Lieutenant,' said one of them, 'there
is a woman we have found sitting beside an old
one, who is past speaking; question her a little.'
She was dressed in the peasant costume of
the Sorra and Rioja mountains, and was pale,
but not trembling.

'Why are you alone here?' asked the Lieu-
tenant.

'I staid with my grandmother, who is paral-
tic and could not follow the rest to the forest,'
replied she laughingly, as if vexed at being ob-
liged to drop a word in presence of a French-
man: 'I staid to take care of her.'

'Why have your neighbors left the village?'

The Spaniard's eyes flashed fire, she fixed
on the Lieutenant a look of strange import, and
answered:

'You know very well; were they not all to
be massacred?'

The Lieutenant shrugged his shoulders.

'But why did you burn the bread and wheat
and empty the wine skins?'

'That you might find nothing; but as they
could not carry them off, there was no alterna-
tive but burning them.'

At this moment shouts of joy arose and the
soldiers appeared carrying a number of hams,
some loaves, and more welcome than all, sev-
eral skins of wine, all discovered in a vault,
the entrance to which was concealed by the straw,
the old woman was lying on. The young pen-
sant darted on them, a glance of infernal ven-
geance, while the lieutenant, who had pondered
with anxiety on the destitute condition of
his troops, and the sinking sun, rejoiced for a
moment in the unexpected supply. But the
recent poisoning of several cisterns, and other
fearful examples putting him on his guard, he
again interrogated the woman:

'Whence come these provisions?'

'They are the same as those we burnt; we
concealed them for our friends.'

'Is your husband with yonder brigands?'

'My husband is in heaven I said she, lifting
up her eyes, 'he died for the good cause,—that
of God and King Ferdinand!'

'Have you any brothers among them?'

said a young sub-lieutenant, opening one of the
skins and preparing for a draught, but his more
prudent commander still restrained him.

'One moment. Since this wine is good, you
will not object to a glass.'

'Oh, dear no! as much as you please.'

And accepting the mess glass offered by the
Lieutenant, she emptied it without hesitation.

'Huzza! huzza!' shouted the soldiers, deli-
ghted at the prospect of intoxication, without
danger.

'And your child will drink some also,' said
the Lieutenant; 'he is so pale, that it will do
him good.'

The Spaniard had herself drunk without hesi-
tation, but in holding the cup to her infant's
lips, her hand trembled; the motion however
was unperceived, and the child also emptied
his glass. Thereupon the provisions speedily
disappeared, and all partook of the food and
wine. Suddenly, however, the infant was ob-
served to turn livid, its features contracted, and
its mouth convulsed with agony, gave vent to
piteous shrieks. The mother, too, though her
fortitude suppressed all complaint, could scarce-
ly stand, and her distorted features betrayed
her sufferings.

'Wretch!' exclaimed the commandant—
'thou hast poisoned us!'

'Yes,' said she, with a ghastly smile, falling
to the ground, beside her child, already strug-
gling with the death rattle. 'Yes, I have poi-
soned you,—I knew you would fetch the skins
from their hiding place—was it likely you would
leave a dying creature undisturbed on her lit-
tle! Yes—you will die, and die in perdition
—while I shall go to heaven.'

Her last words were scarcely audible, and
the soldiers did not at first comprehend the full
horror of their situation; but as the poison op-
erated, the Spaniard's declaration was legiti-
mately translated in her convulsive features. No
power could longer restrain them; in vain their
commander interposed, they repulsed him, and
dragging their expiring victim by the hair, to the
drink of the torrent, they threw her into it, af-
ter lacerating her with more than a hundred sa-
vine cuts. As for the child, it was the first vic-
tim.

Twenty-two men were destroyed by this ex-
ploit,—which I cannot call otherwise than great
and heroic. The commandant himself told me
he escaped by miracle.

The persuasion that the bed of death would
be disturbed in search of booty, was indeed
holding us savages; and such was the impres-
sion produced by the man who could com-
mand: 'Let no sanctuary deter your search.'
By such means were the populace from the be-
ginning exterminated against us, and especially
by the oppressions of General D.... If the
inhabitants of Arguano had not received infor-
mation that they were to be massacred, they
would not have taken the lead in massacre.

MAJOR ANDRE.—The following letter, from
the pen of a distinguished Officer of the Revolu-
tion, on the subject of the execution of this
officer, will be read with interest.

[N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

COL. WEBB.—Observing in the Courier and
Enquirer of Saturday, a letter from my old and
worthy comrade Doctor Thatcher, relative to
Major Andre, it may not be thought impertinent
to add a few words respecting the trial and ex-
ecution of that unfortunate person of whom, so
much has unnecessarily been written. The
conduct and motives of General Washington, not
only in regard to him, but in relation to the con-
finement of Captain Assall, have been brought
into question by the partisans of the individu-
als themselves, or of their nation, and condemn-
ed. The murder of Huddy in cold blood by
Lippincott, belonging to one of the refugee
corps, made it necessary to retaliate, and there-
by promptly stop such disgraceful and murder-
ous crimes. Whatever may have been Major
Andre's worth, he was guilty by the laws of
honorable warfare: he was found within an en-
emy's lines, a spy, and died the death of a spy.
No respectable man of the British army will
say aught against the justice of his doom, tho'
all may lament that there was occasion for it.
I recollect the time well. A part of our army
was stationed at Tappan. It was midnight,
dark and murky, when the aids-de-camp were
called to the tent of their general. There they
beheld the troops under arms; no drums beat,
no loud words of command were given; all
was gloomy and silent as the grave; no one
knew the cause of the alarm, or conjectured
what might be the desperate service on which
they were to march. The horrid tale was told
by the general to his aids—Arnold had sold the
fortress and garrison of West Point to the en-
emy, and had deserted! The adjutant general
of the British army had been taken as a spy!
What questions could be asked; what answers
given to an announcement so astounding in its
nature? A council of general officers soon af-
ter assembled. Their suites waited in an adjoi-
ning room in expectation of the result, with feel-
ings in which no levity was mixed. On the
retirement of the court, it was observed to that
excellent gentleman and soldier, Major Gener-
al Baron Steuben, that no witnesses had been
seen to enter the council chamber. 'No,' said
that kind-hearted man, 'there was no need;
the unfortunate man confessed every thing.'

'What sentence has been, or will be awarded,
sir?' 'No European army, said he, ever award-
ed any other sentence to a spy than death by
hanging. I saw but few officers, except those
ordered for the duty, attend the execution; it
was not a spectacle to be enjoyed. The last
words of the unhappy man—'Take notice that
I die like a brave man'—had better been omit-
ted; a soldier only learns disgrace. The chan-
ges have been rung on this catastrophe for ma-
ny years—let his ashes rest in peace.'

But how comes it, Mr Webb, that no Ameri-
can, from patriotic or other motives, has ever
written, or, beyond the circle of his immediate
friends has spoken of the untimely fate of the
brave, well-educated and accomplished Cap-
tain Hale, who was hanged by General Howe,
not as a rebel, but as a spy? How comes it
that no one has ever volunteered the removal
of his remains? Excepting Huddy, none, that
I have heard of, were hanged as rebels. The
prisoners taken in '76 on Long Island, were in-
deed threatened; and some of them with ropes
curled around their necks, were seated on cof-
fins which had been prepared for them. Of
this number was (Ibho Williams, who, for cou-
rage, accomplishments, appearance, and every
thing which might become a man, was inferior
to none in the army. Several young officers
were captured on the retreat from Long Island
and brought before General Howe. 'Do you
know young men,' said the general, 'that your
rebellion against your King empowers me to
hang you every one?'

Lieut. Duncomb, a
worthy son of a respectable father, of this city,
answered—'Hang and be damned! I fought
for my country, and am ready to die for her.'

Yours, A. B.

DECISION OF CHARACTER.

'I hardly know what to do,' 'I have a great
mind to go,' 'I should never have done it, if I
had not been over-persuaded.' 'All these,'
observed Mr. Sutton, 'and many such like say-
ings, are the expressions of weak minds; peo-
ple, who without intending ill, are almost sure
to act ill, for want of decision of character.—
To avoid such folly and weakness, make up
your mind as to what is right, and let no per-
suasion induce you to swerve from it, against
your better judgment. To be firm of pur-
pose is to be at the mercy of the artful, at the
disposal of accident. Look around and count
the numbers who have within your own knowl-
edge, failed from want of firmness. An excellent
and wise mother gave the following excellent ad-
vice to her son, with her dying breath, 'My son,
early learn to say, No.' A failure in this par-
ticular is one of the most common faults of
mankind, from the highest to the lowest classes
of society, and is alike productive of mischief
and misery in all. The following sketch is from
humble life, recorded by a worthy clergyman:

'How many of our misfortunes might be pre-
vented if we could each of us learn to say the
little word No! I remember when I was a
boy, an incident took place which serves to
show the importance of the above little word.
In our village there lived a very fine young fel-
low, named Jones; he was one of those who
could never say, No. It happened that a re-
cruiting sergeant came there to enlist soldiers,
and being pleased with the appearance of Jones,
he invited him into a public house where he
was drinking. Jones did not like to say no,
but he went in. Though a sober lad, not being
able to say no, he soon got tipsy: He then
enlisted, and went abroad. Not being able to
say no, he fell into bad company, and got con-
nected with them in their crimes. The last I
heard of him was, that he was in jail for sheep
stealing; but, through the influence of his
friends, his sentence was mitigated to transpor-
tation for life. Before his reprieve arrived, he
spoke to some friends, who visited him to the
following effect: 'My ruin has been that I never
had resolution enough to say no. All my
crimes might have been prevented could I have
answered no to a merry companion, even when
he invited me to commit a crime, I thus be-
came his accomplice.' Reader, doubt not the
truth of this story, but learn from it to take
courage to say No.

PROMPT REPLY.

Mr. Erskine, in defending a client under
prosecution for a libel, quoted a sentence or two
from a printed book; he was hastily interrup-
ted by the late Justice Buller, who said, 'It was
no defence of one libel to quote another and
a worse libel in support of it.' Mr. Erskine im-
mediately turned to the jury, and said, 'You
hear, gentlemen, the observation of his lordship
and from that observation, I maintain, that you
must acquit my client. His lordship says that
the work under prosecution is not so libellous
as the quotation I have just read. Now gen-
tlemen, that quotation is from a work universally
allowed to be classical, on the character of the
British government. It is from the pen of the
immortal Locke. Shall we condemn a writer
who is declared not to go the length of that
great and good man.'

We learn that the Government Directors
of the U. S. Bank nominated by the President
to the Senate, were again rejected by that body
on Thursday last.

'Once,' said a person, in a dispute concern-
ing titles, 'I had the honour to be in company
with an Excellency and a Highness. His Ex-
cellency was the most ignorant and brutal man
I ever saw; and his Highness measured just
four feet eight inches.'

A French nobleman, who had been satirized
by Voltaire, meeting the poet soon after, gave
him a hearty drubbing. The poet immedi-
ately flew to the Duke of Orleans, told him how
he had been used, and begged he would do him
justice. 'Sir,' replied the duke, with a sig-
nificant smile, 'it has been done, you already.'

Whoever is unsociable, and voluntarily shuns
society or commerce with the world, must of
necessity be morose and ill-natured. He, on
the contrary, who is withheld by force or acci-
dent, finds in his temper the ill effects of this
restraint. The inclination, when suppressed,
breeds discontent; and on the contrary, affords
a healing and enlivening joy, when acting at
its liberty, and with full scope: as we may see
particularly when after a time of solitude and
absence, the heart is opened, the mind disbur-
dened, and the secrets of the breast unfolded to
a bosom friend.—[Shafesbury.]

Mar. Is. considered by the superstitious as
an unlucky month to marry, or as the Scotch
say, 'uncannie.' A lady, who was courted in
April, being solicited by her lover to name the
day in the following month for the wedding, re-
plied that May was an unfortunate month; and
being asked to name it in June, asked if April
would not suit just as well!

It is a small game the Federal alias Federal
'Whig' Editors are now playing. They per-
vert the meaning of the President's Protest and
attribute to him sentiments he never entertain-
ed, and then fall to abusing him in regard to
them. His distinct disavowal of their construc-
tion of the Protest, and the exposure of their
perversions of it, it is of little consequence with
such opponents; and they go, as busy as ever,
clamoring about usurpations, tyranny, and the
necessity of rescuing the government from such
enemies of the country as Andrew Jackson, and
placing it in the hands of those patriots who
thought it unbecoming and irreligious to rejoice
over the victories of the American arms, associ-
ated with the nullifiers and the partisans of
the British Bank. Such a motley group of
patriots would make grand depositories of power
—[E. Argus.]

A new Post Office has been established in
Newburg, (Me.) called the South Newburg
P. O.

23d CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

In the Senate, on Monday, May 5, no busi-
ness of much interest was transacted.

In the House, Mr. Osgood presented a me-
morial from 3762 citizens of Boston, approving
the removal of the deposits, and protesting
against their restoration; which was read, and
on motion of Mr. O. laid on the table, and or-
dered to be printed with the names.

In the Senate, Tuesday, May 6.—At a quar-
ter before the usual hour, (1 o'clock,) Mr.
Poinexter stated that the Senate seemed averse
to the consideration of any legislative business
until the Protest had been disposed of, and
moved to proceed to the consideration of the
special order; which was agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the
special order, being Mr. Bidd's amendment to
Mr. Poinexter's resolution. Mr. Calhoun
having the floor from the previous day, spoke
at length against the Protest of the President,
and on concluding, Mr. Bibb withdrew his
amendment 'that the Protest be not received.'

Mr. Forsyth then spoke in reply to Mr. Cal-
houn, in defence of the course of the President
and in justification of the Protest, and moved
to strike out all after the word resolved, in the
resolutions and insert the following:—

1. That the Message of the President, pro-
testing against the resolutions of the Senate of
the 28th of March, be entered on the journals
according to his request.

2. Resolved, That leaving to the States, to
whom the Senate is alone responsible, to judge
whether the resolution complained of is, or is
not within the constitutional competency of this
body, and called for by the present condition
of public affairs, an authenticated copy of the
original resolution, with a list of the ayes and
noes, of the President's Message, and of those
resolutions, be prepared by the Secretary, and
transmitted by the Vice President to the Gov-
ernor of each State of the Union, to be by him
laid before the Legislatures, at their next ses-
sion, as the only authority authorized to decide
upon the opinions and conduct of the Senators
respectively.

Mr. Forsyth however, withdrew his amend-
ment for the present, to enable Mr. Calhoun to
offer the following, as an amendment to Mr.
Poinexter's resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the United
States has no right to send a Protest to the Sen-
ate against any of its proceedings.

Resolved, That the Senate do not receive
the Protest of the President.

Under these propositions Mr. Calhoun asked
the yeas and nays: which were ordered. Mr.
Preston then spoke at some length against the
principles contained in the Protest, but in favor
of receiving the document. Mr. Webster fol-
lowed briefly on the same side, and moved that
the question be taken separately on Mr. Cal-
houn's propositions. Mr. Clayton then expres-
sed a wish that Mr. Calhoun would withdraw
his 2d resolution. This Mr. C. yielded, but
it was opposed by Mr. Forsyth; and as it re-
quired the unanimous consent of the Senate to
withdraw, Mr. Clay moved to lay the resolution
on the table. The motion was decided to
be out of order; (Mr. King of Alabama, in the
chair,) on the ground that the two resolutions
were one amendment.

The question recurring on Mr. Calhoun's
first resolution was taken, and decided in the
affirmative, 25 to 17. The question recurring
on the second resolution, was decided in the
negative, 34 to 7.

The question coming up on Mr. Forsyth's
first resolution, Mr. F. made a few remarks in
support of it, when the question on its adoption
was taken and decided in the negative, 25 to 17.
The question recurring on Mr. Forsyth's 2d
resolution, Mr. Webster rose and expressed a
wish to be heard; whereupon the Senate ad-
journed.

In the House, Mr. Seaborn Jones, from the
Committee of Elections, made a report relative
to the contested seat in the House between R.
P. Letcher and T. P. Moore, in which the facts
relative to the election were stated in detail.—
The report concludes that Moore has a majori-
ty of either 44 or 49 votes, according as a cer-
tain principle should be recognized or rejected,
and recommends the adoption of two resolu-
tions, importing—That Thomas P. Moore is
entitled to the seat in the House; from the
Fifth Congressional District of Kentucky.—
And that R. P. Letcher shall be entitled to the
compensation of a member of Congress during
his attendance on the House the present session.
After the report had been read—the subject
was postponed to Tuesday next, and the whole
of the documents were ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, proceeded to
the consideration of the Special Order, being
Mr. Poinexter's resolution, as amended by
Mr. Calhoun. After some debate, the question
was taken and decided in the affirmative, (27
to 16,) on the adoption of the following resolution:

'Resolved, That the Protest communicated
to the Senate by the President of the United
States, asserts powers as belonging to the Pres-
ident which are inconsistent with the just au-
thority of the two Houses of Congress and in-
consistent with the Constitution of the United
States.'

The question then recurred on the following
resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That while the Senate is, and ever
will be, ready to receive from the President all
such messages and recommendations as the
constitution and laws and the usual course of
public business authorize him to transmit to it,
yet it cannot recognize any right in him to make
a formal protest against votes and proceedings
of the Senate, declaring such votes and pro-
ceedings to be illegal and unconstitutional, and
requesting the Senate to enter such protest on
its journals.

Resolved, That the aforesaid protest is a
breach of the privileges of the Senate; and
that it be not entered on the journals.

Resolved, That the President of the U. S.
has no right to send a protest to the Senate
against any of its proceedings.

Was decided, yeas 27, nays 16; being de-
termined by the same vote taken upon each
resolution separately, which was given upon the
first resolution.

The following resolution was submitted by
Mr. Hendricks.

Resolved, That for the remainder of the
session, the Fridays and Saturdays of each
and every week shall be devoted exclusively to
the consideration of bills.

In the House, The bill to extend the time
for establishing the Commissioners to carry into
effect the Convention with France, was passed
without a division.

The consideration of the Appropriation was
then resumed and occupied the remainder of
the day.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Benton
presented a memorial from the City of Boston
against re-chartering the Bank of the United
States.

The Bill for the improvement and extension
of the Cumberland Road (appropriating \$652-
000 to the object) was passed to be engrossed,
after being amended so as to surrender the road
when repaired, to the several States through
which it passes.

In the House, the general Appropriation Bill
occupied the day.

From the Globe.
(COMMUNICATED.)

SENATORIAL SKETCHES—MONDAY.

The Senate presented a scene of some in-
terest on Monday, arising from a fruitless
attempt to engross the whole time by a debate
on the Protest, till it was disposed of, to the total
neglect of all public and private business. Mr.

From the Boston Statesman.
Washington, April 19, 1834.—After the exacerbation of yesterday, the nerves of that omnipotent but invisible old lady, Public Sentiment are as calm as Nick Biddle, or "a summer's morning." What say you, Mr. Frelinghuysen—don't you think so?

The Senate, yesterday, adjourned over to Monday, to "chew the cud of sweet and bitter fancy;" and more bitter than sweet, I fancy it must be, especially to Mr. Southard—Gov. Southard, I beg his pardon, I don't!—God forbid I should beg any thing of a man who is beggared by one of his own party, of the last attribute of a man, veracity. Well, as I was about to remark, Mr. Southard, with his "three lies," could not have felt very comfortable to-day, after Judge Leigh yesterday had traversed his "lies." But never mind, the Hon. Senator from New Jersey is no Telemachus—it would not kill him to tell a f-i-b, though I would not be "responsible" for the effect that his telling the truth might have on him; I think it would throw him into a collapse! It is a very honorable affair, to be sure, for an Honorable Senator—who disregards and violates the instructions of his Legislature, and undertakes to say that "20 distressed individuals represent the sentiments of 30,000 freemen"—to charge the President of the United States with uttering "three lies"—but it is not less honorable, I think, for one of his own party, to nail him to the counter, before a crowded audience, as thrice a—can't write the word—thrice a base counterfeit of truth. Certainly, if Mr. Southard's assertions return upon him, as Judge Leigh returned them, he will have nothing at all to redeem them with. I advise him to discount no more of his counterfeits of truth. He can't relieve the "distress" of his party with them; and they will most likely—in consequence of the "panic" Judge Leigh created—to "distress" him, with flinging them in his teeth. But I hope he won't take my advice.

REIS EFFENDI.

Washington, April 22, 1834.—Mr. Webster at the opening of the Senate, presented the "missing names" (of the Albany distressimus), which in consequence of the extraordinary pressure of the times, were curtailed from the memorial. I believe there was an affidavit about the loss of the tail of the kite, which Mr. W. said, could be made five hundred signatures longer—the babes think it about long enough; but the kite is not that of Franklin; it will discover no new principle of science, or natural philosophy; and if it attracts any thing, it will be only a shower of "words, words, words"—the three principal attributes of "whig" (whew!) oratory.

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a memorial from Somerset County, N. J., approving the course of the administration, and opposing the "restoration"; and granted 20 minutes, more or less, on the subject—Mr. Southard followed suit; but made a most bitter, venomous, and malicious tirade against the administration, for suffering the funds of a national charitable institution (the Hospital fund) to be perilled if not lost, by remaining in a stop-payment bank of the Metropolis. He depicted the conduct of the Executive in the most atrocious colors; and if any body had believed him, they must have thought the President was a greater "monster" than the Bank. Upon his taking his seat, breathless—and as red and as mad as a turkey cock, Col. Benton rose and began to cross examine him, as to what fund there was in peril? the Hon. disobeier of instructions, began to quack the moment he attempted to answer; and I thought he would choke. He explained in great "distress" that it was the Hospital fund; he had not hinted before what it was. Col. B. rose again to push him to the wall, with another interrogatory, but Mr. Frelinghuysen, with a deep groan, that seemed to come as far off as Somerset county, started to the floor, to come to the rescue of his colleague; because they both (as they told us) were born in Somerset county; (and thought they had a right to turn a summer's I suppose, against their instructions!) Col. B. however said he only yielded the floor to hear his question answered; and Mr. Frelinghuysen groaned again, and sank into his seat. Col. B. then asked the Hon. Senator (Southard) who placed the "fund," the charitable fund, in that perilous situation? (what a cruel question!) Mr. Southard rose, and attempted to explain; and as long as he evaded the truth he got along tolerably well, but when he at last, for once was obliged to confess the truth, I thought he would have choked to death; I thought he would have died like another great man Annanias—with the difference that he died with a lie upon his tongue; while the Hon. Senator was likely to give up the ghost and the truth together! Never has the removal of the Bank deposits caused half so much "distress" through the whole country, at this attempt of Col. Benton to remove the truth, so long and snugly deposited in the vaults of Mr. Southard's heart! He did not confess in language, but in shame—no, not shame—for where there is shame, there may in time be virtue—he confessed in confusion, that he himself placed the funds, the charitable funds where they were! And what kind of "funds" were they?—Bank stock—not of pet Banks—not of the U. S. Bank, which is better than gold—but of one of his bankrupt "Whig" Banks! But enough of this.

On Sunday afternoon, as the people of Baltimore were coming from church, Horace Binney and Daniel Webster made political and violent speeches from the steps of Barnum's tavern, to the assembled multitude! The Baltimore papers state that the speeches were of the usual Bank savor, and that the mob shouted and

yelled with delight. What words could be sufficient to convey the reprobation of the opposition had a democrat thus violated the Sabbath! But as it was done by Messrs. Binney and Webster, it is all right. They, of course, are privileged to stump speech on Sundays as well as week days. The Bank is to be served first; Mammon knows no Sabbath. [Pennsylvanian.]

Interesting to the Blind. STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.
Augusta, April 15, 1834.

THE accompanying Resolve appropriating One Thousand Dollars for the support of the New England Institution in Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of such Indigent Blind persons in this State, as may appear proper subjects for education at said institution is published for the information of all interested in the welfare and happiness of that unfortunate class of our fellow beings.

The following are the
RULES AND REGULATIONS.
for the admission of Beneficiaries into the New England Institution for the Education of the Blind.

Candidates for admission must be over six and under twenty-four years of age.

They must produce certificates of incurable blindness, from some respectable physician of regular standing, also their freedom from any epileptic or contagious disorder, or from any physical affliction that would render them unfit inmates with others.

Beneficiaries must produce a certificate from the Selectmen or overseers of the poor of their town, stating that their parents and immediate relatives are unable to defray the expenses of their education.

They must produce a certificate of good moral character from the selectmen or clergyman of their town.

They must be provided with at least six good cotton shirts, two vests, jackets and pantaloons; six pairs of socks or stockings; two pairs of boots and shoes; six pocket handkerchiefs, and two black stocks; all to be in good condition, and the woolsens of dark color.

The females must be provided with at least the same quantity of linen; and with three gowns and dresses. The clothing must be renewed from time to time, as may be necessary—by the parents; anything more than common mending will not be done at the expense of the institution.

Each pupil must be provided with a wooden chest, with a lock and key; and of sufficient size to contain all their clothing.

All the articles of clothing must be marked with the name of the owner—at full length.

The friends of Persons desirous of availing themselves of the Bounty of the State, are requested to make written application therefor, to the Subscriber, (at his Office,) on or before the 12th of June next, stating their Age, Sex, Occupation, Abilities, Constitution, Character, How and when they became Blind, and their situation, and that of their near relatives in regard to property.

By order of the Governor and Council.
ROSCOE G. GREENE, Secy of State.

STATE OF MAINE.
Resolves for the relief of the Indigent Blind.

Resolved, That the sum of One Thousand Dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the education of indigent Blind, in the State of Maine, to be expended by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, at their discretion, in defraying in whole or part, upon application, the expense of placing in the New England Institution in Boston such indigent blind persons, as may appear proper subjects for education at such Institution.

In the House of Representatives, March 11, 1834. Read and passed.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker.

In Senate, March 11, 1834. Read and passed.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, Pres.

March 11, 1834. Approved.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE:.....JAY
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of the following lots, or part of lots of land in the town of Jay, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Paris, for the year 1833, and also, for deficiency of highway tax for the year 1832, in the respective sums following, to wit:

Name of Proprietor	No. of Lots	No. of Ranges	No. of Acres	Value	Highway Tax	Deficiency
Benjamin David west part of	6	4	50 100	1,00	1,10	
Pray Otis part of	6	2	5 12	12		

Unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to the subscriber, on or before Saturday the 20th day of July next, so much of said land will then be sold at public auction at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the Store of Aruna Holmes, Esq. in said town as will discharge the same.

JOEL PAINTE, Collector of Jay for 1833.

JOEL PAINE, Collector of Jay for 1833.

Jay, April 17, 1834.

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STATE OF MAINE. TREASURER'S OFFICE, Augusta, April 7, 1834.

WHEREAS an Act entitled "An Act respecting the collection of taxes on unimproved land, not taxable by the Assessors of any town or plantation," passed the twenty-ninth day of January, A. D. 1832, provides, that whenever a State Tax has been, or shall be lawfully assessed on any township or other tract of unimproved land in this State, not taxable by the Assessors of any town or plantation, the Treasurer of the State shall forthwith advertise the same three weeks successively, in the public newspaper of the printer to the State for the time being, and in one of the newspapers printed in the county where such land lies, if any there be, otherwise in a newspaper in the next adjoining county, if such newspaper there be; therein notifying all persons thus interested in such lands, that unless the amount of said taxes respectively, be paid to the Treasurer aforesaid in six months then next, Warrants will issue from said Treasurer to the Sheriff of the county where such land lies, requiring him to collect all such taxes as may then remain due.

And whereas, An Act entitled "An Act to apportion and assess on the inhabitants of this State a tax of fifty thousand four hundred and ten dollars, 88 cents," passed the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1834, provides, that the Townships and other tracts of unimproved land, included and described in the following Schedule, shall be assessed and pay the several sums with which they respectively stand charged.

Therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of said Acts, the proprietors, and all other persons interested in the townships and other tracts of unimproved land, described in said Schedule, are hereby notified, that unless the taxes for the year 1834, assessed as therein charged, are paid into the Treasury of this State within six months next, Warrants will issue according to the provisions of law.

SCHEDULE. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Howard's Gore	8 27
No. 5, 2d Range	2 19
Township D. to J. Gardiner	1 44
Township E. to J. Cummings	1 80
No. 1 letter A.	5 94
do 2 do do	5 99
do 2 1st Range	1 55
do 3 1st do	3 09
do 4 3d do	1 84
do 5 3d do	2 00
do 6 3d do	2 94
do 7 3d do	2 42
do 8 3d do	2 82
do 9 3d do	1 84
Letter B.	6 72
Letter C. adjoining B.	1 84
No. 5, 4th Range	2 46
Township No. 7	2 09
Andover Surplus, West do do North	2 46
Hamlin's Grant	1 68
Township No. 1	2 39
Chandler's Gore	14 67
Five sixths of No. 3 2d range, owned by Jas. Rangley	1 13
One sixth of do. owned by Jacob A. Townsend	10 96
Township 2	2 19
Part Township 6	4 70
Surplus of C.	1 23
No. 5 1st Range	1 28
do 4 2d do	4 45
North half No. 1 3d range	2 32
South half " 1 4th do	2 02
North half " 1 4th do	2 42
One half " 5 5th do	2 32
One fourth " 5 5th do	1 55
One twelfth of No. 1 6th do	81
Seven twelfths, No. 1	32
North half No. 2 4th Range	3 54
Township " 4 1st do	1 21
MARK HARRIS, Treasurer.	2 14

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE:.....PARIS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of the lands in the town of Paris, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Paris, for the year 1833, and also, for deficiency of highway tax for the year 1832, in the respective sums following, to wit:

Name of Proprietor	No. of Lots	Range	Value of Acres	Tax of 1831	Deficiency highway Tax
				\$	& Cts.
Brown Jacob, N and S parts	10 11	3	37	206	2,37
Hayler Isaac East part of	1	4	60	307	1,66
Leearns James part of	2 24	5	77	316	2,84

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges be paid to me the Subscriber on or before Monday the eighteenth day of August next, so much of said land will discharge the same will then be sold at public auction, at the Store of A. Andrus in said Paris, on and day at one of the clock in the afternoon.

BENJAMIN STEVENS, Collector of Paris, for the years 1832 and 1833.

Paris, April 28, 1832.

The said collector will proceed according to law to sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Inn of William Walker in said Paris, at ten of the clock in the forenoon on Tuesday the day 22d of July next, so much of the said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges. Dated at Paris, the 8th day of April, 1834.

JEFFERSON HALL, Collector of Paris.

Paris, April 22, 1834.

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STATE OF MAINE. Resolve for establishing an Insane Hospital.

Resolved, That there be allowed and granted for the purpose of establishing an Insane Hospital in this State, the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, to be derived from the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, and to be paid out of the Treasury of the State whenever said sum shall be realized and received from said source—said sum to be expended in erecting a suitably building or buildings for an Insane Hospital, in manner hereinafter provided and described, on condition that a like sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars be raised by individual donation, towards erecting and maintaining the same, within twelve months from the passage of an act in reference thereto.

Resolved, That whenever the foregoing condition shall have been complied with, the Governor with advice of Council be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase a lot of land within the State and procure a good and sufficient title and conveyance thereof to the State, which shall be an eligible site for an Insane Hospital, regard being had in the selection of such site, to the cheapness of labor and materials for the construction of said Hospital, and also to the amount of donations which may be contributed by individuals towards the erecting and establishing the same.

Resolved, That whenever a site shall have been provided as aforesaid, the Governor with advice and consent of the Council shall appoint a board of three Commissioners who shall cause to be erected on said site a Hospital and other buildings suitable for the accommodation of a Superintendent and of one hundred lunatic persons furiously mad, agreeably to a plan of the most recent approved models for such an Institution. And said Commissioners shall have power to make all necessary contracts and to appoint agents to superintend the erection of the same, and who shall report to the Governor and Council a system for the discipline and government of said establishment, as soon as the same shall be completed. And said Commissioners shall lay before the Governor and Council their accounts of expenditures and disbursements for the purpose of their being examined, audited and allowed as in their discretion they may deem just and proper.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this State be authorized to receive any donations either in money, securities, or any real or other personal estate from any person or persons, which shall be appropriated exclusively to the object aforesaid. And that it shall be the duty of said Treasurer to keep a distinct and separate account thereof to be appropriated as aforesaid under the order and direction of the Governor and Council.

In the House of Representatives, March 8, 1834. Read and passed.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker.

In Senate, March 8, 1834. Read and passed.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, President.

March 8, 1834. Approved.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

A true copy. Attest:

ROSCOE G. GREENE, Secy of State.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE:.....PERU.

NOTICE is hereby notified to the Proprietors of the Lands hereafter mentioned, in the Town of Peru that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Peru, for the years of our Lord 1832 1833, in the respective sums following, to wit:

Thompson's Grant	6	5	100	75	59		
Unknown,	4	11	100	25	20		
Unknown,	7	12	100	25	20		
"	7	13	100	25	20		
"	7	14	100	25	20		
"	1	14	100	25	4		
"	4	14	100	5	4		
Peck's Grant north half of	13		50	10	8		6
1833.					\$	cts	
Unknown Thompson Grant,	6	5	100	75	15		
Unknown	5	10	5	10	5		1,73
John Gibben	12	5	60	30	30	6	
Unknown	8	8	100	25	25		1,69
"	6	9	100	50	50		
"	13	9	100	100	100	20	
"	4	10	100	5	1		,12
"	5	10	100	37	37		
S. F. Brown	6	10	100	25	25	5	
"	5	10	100	25	25	5	
"	10	10	100	37	37	7	
"	6	11	100	25	25	6	
"	7	11	100	25	25	5	
"	4	12	100	25	25	5	,58
Unknown	9	10	100	37	37	7	
John Conant	12	10	100	50	50	10	
Unknown	4	11	100	25	25	5	
Unknown	7	12	100	25	25	5	
"	1	13	75	25	25	5	
"	2	13	100	20	20	4	
"	4	14	100	25	25	1	,46
Porter	5	14	100	5	5		

The said collector will proceed according to law to sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Inn of William Walker in said Paris, at ten of the clock in the forenoon on Tuesday the day 22d of July next, so much of the said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges. Dated at Peru, the 8th day of April, 1834.

JEFFERSON HALL, Collector of Peru.

Peru, April 22, 1834.

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CORNS.

THE celebrated ALBION CORN PLASTER affords instant relief, at the same time dissolves and draws Corns out by the roots, without the least pain.

Certificate.—"To those afflicted with Corns on their feet I do certify that I have used the Albion Corn Plaster with complete success.—Before I had used one box it completely cured a Corn which had troubled me many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint. Wm. Shaw, Flushing, L. I. Feb. 28."

Price 50 cents per box.

DR. KELPE'S ANAEMIC PILLS, FOR FEMALES.

They purify the blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The pills are particularly efficacious in the Greas Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and Disinclination to exercise and Society.—Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken; neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. Price \$1.50 a box.

Also, the celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTHACHE PILLS, which give immediate relief, without the least injury to the teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies known for this complaint. Price 50 cts. a box.

None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY.—For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-st., near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway Village, who have also for sale all of the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. c5p1y

To the Hon. County Commissioners, within and for the County of Oxford at their October session, A. D. 1833. WHEREAS a County road has been located and established at the present term of said Court on the petition of Josiah Black and others, through Andrew West Surplus and Holmes, alias Reeds

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 1.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1834.

NUMBER 40

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLETT.
TERMS.—One dollar and seventy-five cents in ad-
vance.—Two dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the
option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms;
the proprietor not being accountable for any error in
any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.
Communications, and Letters on business must be
addressed, Post-paid.

POISONING.

A regiment was sent from Burgos against a
Guerrilla party, under the Marquis of Villa Cam-
po, and ordered to treat the Spaniards with the
most rigorous severity, especially the inhabitants
of Arguano, a little village near the famous for-
est of Covadella, whose deep shades, intersected
only by narrow foot paths, were the resort of
banditti and Guerrillas. A principal feature of
the whole Spanish war was the celerity with
which all our movements were notified to the
insurgent chiefs, and the difficulty we experi-
enced in procuring a spy or guide, while these
when found, proved almost uniformly treacher-
ous. The battalion had to march through a
frightful country, climbing rugged rocks, and
crossing frozen torrents, always in dread of un-
foreseen and sudden dangers. They reached the
village, but perceived no movement—heard
no noise. Some soldiers advanced but saw no-
thing—absolute solitude reigned. The officer
in command, suspecting an ambush, ordered
the utmost circumspection. The troops entered
the street, and arrived at a small opening,
where some sheaves of wheat and Indian corn,
and a quantity of leaves were still smoking on
the ground, but consumed to a cinder, and
swimming in floods of wine, which had stream-
ed from leathern skins that had evidently been
purposely broached, as the provisions had been
burnt to prevent their falling into the hands of
the French.

No sooner had the soldiers satisfied them-
selves that, after all their toils and dangers, no
refreshment was to be obtained, than they roared
with rage—but no vengeance was within
reach!—All the inhabitants had fled!—fled in-
to that forest, where they might defy pursuit.
Suddenly cries were heard issuing from one
of the deserted cottages amongst which the sol-
diers had dispersed themselves, in hopes of dis-
covering some food or booty; they proceeded
from a young woman holding a child, a year
old, in her arms, whom the soldiers were drag-
ging before their Lieutenant.

"Stay, Lieutenant," said one of them, "there
is a woman we have found sitting beside an old
one, who is past speaking: question her a little."
She was dressed in the peasant costume of the
Sorla and Rioja mountains, and was pale,
but not trembling.

"Why are you alone here?" asked the Lieu-
tenant.

"I staid with my grandmother, who is paralytic
and could not follow the rest to the forest,"
replied she haughtily, as if vexed at being ob-
liged to drop a word in presence of a French-
man: "I staid to take care of her."

"Why have your neighbors left the village?"
The Spaniard's eyes flashed fire, she fixed
on the Lieutenant a look of strange import, and
answered:

"You know very well; were they not all to
be massacred?"

The Lieutenant shrugged his shoulders.

"But why did you burn the bread and wheat
and empty the wine skins?"

"That you might find nothing; but as they
could not carry them off, there was no alterna-
tive but burning them."

At this moment shouts of joy arose and the
soldiers appeared carrying a number of hams,
some loaves, and more welcome than all, sev-
eral skins of wine, all discovered in a vault,
the entrance to which was concealed by the straw,
the old woman was lying on. The young pean-
sant darted on them, a glance of infernal ven-
geance, while the lieutenant, who had pondered
with anxiety on the destitute condition of
his troops, and the sinking sun, rejoiced for a
moment in the unexpected supply. But the
recent poisoning of several cisterns, and other
fearful examples putting him on his guard, he
again interrogated the woman:

"Whence come these provisions?"
"They are the same as those we burnt; we
concealed them for our friends."

"Is your husband with yonder brigands?"
"My husband is in heaven! said she, lifting
up her eyes, he died for the good cause,—that
of God and King Ferdinand!"

"Have you any brothers among them?"
"I have no longer a tie—except my poor
child,"—and she pressed the infant to her heart
—the poor little creature was thin and sallow,
but its large black eyes glistened as they turned
to its mother.

"Commander," exclaimed one of the soldiers,
"pray order divisions of the booty, for we are
very hungry, and devilish thirsty."
"One moment, my children; listen," said he
eyeing the young woman with a suspicious in-
spection; "these provisions are good, I hope?"
"How should they be otherwise?" replied the
Spaniard contemptuously—"they were not
for you."

"Well, here's to thy health then, demon!"

said a young sub-lieutenant, opening one of the
skins and preparing for a draught, but his more
prudent commander still restrained him.

"One moment. Since this wine is good, you
will not object to a glass."

"Oh, dear no! as much as you please."

And accepting the mess glass offered by the
Lieutenant, she emptied it without hesitation.

"Huzza! huzza!" shouted the soldiers, de-
lighted at the prospect of intoxication, without
danger.

"And your child will drink some also," said
the Lieutenant; "he is so pale, that it will do
him good."

The Spaniard had herself drunk without hesi-
tation, but in holding the cup to her infant's
lips, her hand trembled; the motion however
was unperceived, and the child also emptied
his glass. Thereupon the provisions speedily
disappeared, and all partook of the food and
wine. Suddenly, however, the infant was ob-
served to turn livid, its features contracted, and
its mouth convulsed with agony, gave vent to
piteous shrieks. The mother, too, though her
fortitude suppressed all complaint, could scarce-
ly stand, and her distorted features betrayed
her sufferings.

"Wretch!" exclaimed the commandant—"thou
hast poisoned us!"

"Yes," said she, with a ghastly smile, falling
to the ground, beside her child, already strug-
gling with the death rattle.—"Yes, I have po-
isoned you,—I knew you would fetch the skins
from their hiding place—was it likely you would
leave a dying creature undisturbed on her lit-
ter! Yes—you will die, and die in perdition
—while I shall go to heaven!"

Her last words were scarcely audible, and
the soldiers did not at first comprehend the full
horror of their situation; but as the poison op-
erated, the Spaniard's declaration was legibly
translated in her convulsive features. No power
could longer restrain them; in vain their com-
mander interposed, they repulsed him, and drag-
ging their expiring victim by the hair, to the
brink of the torrent, they threw her into it, af-
ter lacerating her with more than a hundred sa-
vage cuts. As for the child, it was the first vic-
tim.

Twenty-two men were destroyed by this ex-
ploit,—which I cannot call otherwise than great
and heroic. The commandant himself told me
he escaped by miracle.

The persuasion that the bed of death would
be disturbed in search of booty, was indeed
holding us savages; and such was the impres-
sions produced by the man who could com-
mand: "Let no sanctuary deter your search."

By such means were the populace from the be-
ginning exasperated against us, and especially
by the oppressions of General D.... If the
inhabitants of Arguano had not received infor-
mation that they were to be massacred, they
would not have taken the lead in massacre.

MAJOR ANDRE.—The following letter, from
the pen of a distinguished Officer of the Revolu-
tion, on the subject of the execution of this
officer, will be read with interest.

[N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

COZ. WEBB.—Observing in the Courier and
Enquirer of Saturday, a letter from my old and
worthy comrade Doctor Thatcher, relative to
Major Andre, it may not be thought impertinent
to add a few words respecting the trial and ex-
ecution of that unfortunate person of whom so
much has unnecessarily been written. The
conduct and motives of General Washington, not
only in regard to him, but in relation to the con-
finement of Captain Asgill, have been brought
into question by the partisans of the individu-
als themselves, or of their nation, and condemn-
ed. The murder of Huddy in cold blood by
Lippincott, belonging to one of the refugee
corps, made it necessary to retaliate, and there-
by promptly stop such disgraceful and murder-
ous crimes. Whatever may have been Major
Andre's worth, he was guilty by the laws of
honorable warfare: he was found within an en-
emy's lines, a spy, and died the death of a spy.

No respectable man of the British army will
say aught against the justice of his doom, tho'
all may lament that there was occasion for it.
I recollect the time well. A part of our army
was stationed at Tappan. It was midnight,
dark and murky, when the aids-de-camp were
called to the tent of their general. There they
beheld the troops and arms; no drums beat,
no loud words of command were given; all
was gloomy and silent as the grave; no one
knew the cause of the alarm, or conjectured
what might be the desperate service on which
they were to march. The horrid tale was told
by the general to his aids—Arnold had sold the
fortress and garrison of West Point to the en-
emy, and had deserted! The adjutant general
of the British army had been taken as a spy!

What questions could be asked; what answers
given to an announcement so astounding in its
nature? A council of general officers soon af-
ter assembled. Their suits waited in an adjoi-
ning room in expectation of the result, with feel-
ings in which no levity was mixed. On the
retirement of the court, it was observed to that
excellent gentleman and soldier, Major Gener-
al Baron Steuben, that no witnesses had been
sent to enter the council chamber. "No," said
that kind-hearted man, "there was no need;
the unfortunate man confessed every thing."

What sentence has been, or will be awarded,
sir? "No European army," said he, ever award-
ed any other sentence to a spy than death by
hanging. I saw but few officers, except those
ordered for the duty, attend the execution; it
was not a spectacle to be enjoyed. The last
words of the unhappy man—"Take notice that
I die like a brave man"—had better been omit-
ted; a soldier only fears disgrace. The chan-
ges have been rung on this catastrophe for ma-
ny years—let his ashes rest in peace.

But how comes it, Mr Webb, that no Ameri-
can, from patriotic or other motives, has ever
written, or beyond the circle of his immediate
friends has spoken of the untimely fate of the
brave, well-educated and accomplished Cap-
tain Hale, who was hanged by General Howe,
not as a rebel, but as a spy? How comes it
that no one has ever volunteered the removal
of his remains? Excepting Huddy, none, that
I have heard of, were hanged as rebels. The
prisoners taken in '76 on Long Island, were in-
deed threatened; and some of them with ropes
curled around their necks, were seated on cof-
fins which had been prepared for them. Of
this number was (tho' Williams, who, for cour-
age, accomplishments, appearance, and every
thing which might become a man, was inferior
to none in the army. Several young officers
were captured on the retreat from Long Island
and brought before General Howe. "Do you
know young men," said the general, "that your
rebellion against your King empowers me to
hang you every one?" Lieut. Duncomb, a
worthy son of a respectable father, of this city,
answered—"Hang and be damned! I fought
for my country, and am ready to die for her."

Yours,
A. B.

DECISION OF CHARACTER.

"I hardly know what to do," I have a great
mind to go, "I should never have done it, if I
had not been over-persuaded." "All these,"
observed Mr. Sutton, "and many such like say-
ings, are the expressions of weak minds; peo-
ple, who without intending ill, are almost sure
to act ill, for want of decision of character."
To avoid such folly and weakness, make up
your mind as to what is right, and let no per-
suasion induce you to swerve from it, against
your better judgment. To be infirm of pur-
pose is to be at the mercy of the artful, at the
disposal of accident. Look around and count
the numbers who have within your own knowl-
edge, failed from want of firmness. An excellent
and wise mother gave the following excellent ad-
vice to her son, with her dying breath, "My son,
early learn to say, No." A failure in this par-
ticular is one of the most common faults of
mankind, from the highest to the lowest classes
of society, and is alike productive of mischief
and misery in all. The following sketch is from
humble life, recorded by a worthy clergyman:

"How many of our misfortunes might be pre-
vented if we could each of us learn to say the
little word No! I remember when I was a
boy, an incident took place which serves to
show the importance of the above little word.
In our village there lived a very fine young fel-
low, named Jones; he was one of those who
could never say, No. It happened that a re-
cruiting sergeant came there to enlist soldiers,
and being pleased with the appearance of Jones,
he invited him into a public house where he
was drinking. Jones did not like to say no,
but he went in. Though a sober lad, not being
able to say no, he soon got tipsy. He then
enlisted, and went abroad. Not being able to
say no, he fell into bad company, and got con-
nected with them in their crimes. The last I
heard of him was, that he was in jail for sheep-
stealing; but, through the influence of his
friends, his sentence was mitigated to transpor-
tation for life. Before his reprieve arrived, he
spoke to some friends, who visited him to the
following effect: 'My ruin has been this; I never
had resolution enough to say no. All my
crimes might have been prevented could I have
answered no to a merry companion, even when
he invited me to commit a crime. I thus be-
came his accomplice.' Reader, doubt not the
truth of this story, but learn from it to take
courage to say No.

PROMPT REPLY.

Mr. Erskine, in defending a client under
prosecution for a libel, quoted a sentence or two
from a printed book; he was hastily interrupted
by the late Justice Buller, who said, "it was
no defence of one libel to quote another and a
worse libel in support of it." Mr. Erskine im-
mediately turned to the jury, and said, "You
hear, gentlemen, the observation of his lordship
and from that observation, I maintain, that you
must acquit my client. His lordship says that
the work under prosecution is not so libellous
as the quotation I have just read. Now gen-
tlemen, that quotation is from a work universally
allowed to be classical, on the character of the
British government. It is from the pen of the
immortal Locke. Shall we condemn a writer
who is declared not to go the length of that
great and good man."

We learn that the Government Directors
of the U. S. Bank nominated by the President
to the Senate, were again rejected by that body
on Thursday last.

"Once," said a person, in a dispute concern-
ing titles, "I had the honour to be in company
with an Excellency and a Highness. His Ex-
cellency was the most ignorant and brutal man
I ever saw; and his Highness measured just
four feet eight inches."

A French nobleman, who had been satirized
by Voltaire, meeting the poet soon after, gave
him a hearty drubbing. The poet immedi-
ately flew to the Duke of Orleans, told him how
he had been used, and begged he would do him
justice. "Sir," replied the duke, with a sig-
nificant smile, "it has been done, you already."

Whoever is unsocial, and voluntarily shuns
society or commerce with the world, must of
necessity be morose and ill-natured. He, on
the contrary, who is withheld by force or ac-
cident, finds in his temper the ill effects of this
restraint. The inclination, when suppressed,
a healing and enlivening joy, when acting at
its liberty, and with full scope: as we may see
particularly when after a time of solitude and
absence, the heart is opened, the mind disbur-
dened, and the secrets of the breast unfolded to
a bosom friend.—[Shaftesbury.]

Max, Is considered by the superstitious as
an unlucky month to marry, or as the Scotch
say, "uncannie." A lady, who was courted in
April, being solicited by her lover to name the
day in the following month for the wedding, re-
plied that May was an unfortunate month; and
being asked to name it in June, asked if April
would not suit just as well!

It is a small game the Federal alias Federal
"Whig" Editors are now playing. They per-
vert the meaning of the President's Protest and
attribute to him sentiments he never entertain-
ed, and then fall to abusing him in regard to
them. His distinct disavowal of their construc-
tion of the Protest, and the exposure of their
perversions of it, it is of little consequence with
such opponents; and they go, as busy as ever,
clamoring about usurpations, tyranny, and the
necessity of rescuing the government from such
enemies of the country as Andrew Jackson, and
placing it in the hands of those patriots who
thought it unbecoming and irreverent to rejoice
over the victories of the American arms, asso-
ciated with the nullifiers and the partisans of
the British Bank. Such a motley group of
patriots would make grand depositories of power
—[E. Argus.]

A new Post Office has been established in
Newburg, (Me.) called the South Newburg
P. O.

23d CONGRESS—1st. SESSION.

In the Senate, on Monday, May 5, no busi-
ness of much interest was transacted.

In the House, Mr. Osgood presented a me-
morial from 3762 citizens of Boston, approving
the removal of the deposits, and protesting a-
gainst their restoration; which was read, and,
on motion of Mr. O. laid on the table, and or-
dered to be printed with the names.

In the Senate, Tuesday, May 6,—At a quar-
ter before the usual hour, (1 o'clock,) Mr.
Poincxter stated that the Senate seemed averse
to the consideration of any legislative business
until the Protest had been disposed of, and
moved to proceed to the consideration of the
special order; which was agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the
special order, being Mr. Bidd's amendment to
Mr. Poincxter's resolution. Mr. Calhoun
having the floor from the previous day, spoke
at length against the Protest of the President,
and on concluding, Mr. Bibb withdrew his
amendment "that the Protest be not received."

Mr. Forsyth then spoke in reply to Mr. Cal-
houn, in defence of the course of the President
and in justification of the Protest, and moved
to strike out all after the word resolved, in the
resolutions and insert the following:—

1. That the Message of the President, pro-
testing against the resolutions of the Senate of
the 28th of March, be entered on the journals
according to his request.

2. Resolved, That leaving to the States, to
whom the Senate is alone responsible, to judge
whether the resolution complained of is, or is
not within the constitutional competency of this
body, and called for by the present condition
of public affairs, an authenticated copy of the
original resolution, with a list of the ayes and
noes, of the President's Message, and of those
resolutions, be prepared by the Secretary, and
transmitted by the Vice President to the Gov-
ernor of each State of the Union, to be by him
laid before the Legislatures, at their next ses-
sion, as the only authority authorized to decide
upon the opinions and conduct of the Senators
respectively.

Mr. Forsyth however, withdrew his amend-
ment for the present, to enable Mr. Calhoun to
offer the following, as an amendment to Mr.
Poincxter's resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the United
States has no right to send a Protest to the Sen-
ate against any of its proceedings.

Resolved, That the Senate do not receive
the Protest of the President.

Under these propositions Mr. Calhoun asked
the yeas and nays: which were ordered. Mr.
Preston then spoke at some length against the
principles contained in the Protest, but in favor
of receiving the document. Mr. Webster fol-
lowed briefly on the same side, and moved that
the question be taken separately on Mr. Cal-
houn's propositions. Mr. Clayton then expres-
sed a wish that Mr. Calhoun would withdraw
his 2nd resolution. This Mr. C. yielded, but
it was opposed by Mr. Forsyth; and as it re-
quired the unanimous consent of the Senate to
withdraw, Mr. Clay moved to lay the resolution
on the table. The motion was decided to be
out of order, (Mr. King of Alabama, in the
chair,) on the ground that the two resolutions
were one amendment.

The question recurring on Mr. Calhoun's
first resolution was taken, and decided in the
affirmative, 25 to 17. The question recurring
on the second resolution, was decided in the
negative, 34 to 7.

The question coming up on Mr. Forsyth's
first resolution, Mr. F. made a few remarks in
support of it, when the question on its adoption
was taken and decided in the negative, 25 to 17.
The question recurring on Mr. Forsyth's 2nd
resolution, Mr. Webster rose and expressed a
wish to be heard; whereupon the Senate ad-
journed.

In the House, Mr. Seaborn Jones, from the
Committee of Elections, made a report relative
to the contested seat in the House between R.
P. Letcher and T. P. Moore, in which the facts
relative to the election were stated in detail.—
The report concludes that Moore has a majori-
ty of either 44 or 49 votes, according as a cer-
tain principle should be recognized or rejected,
and recommends the adoption of two resolu-
tions, importing—That Thomas P. Moore is
entitled to the seat in the House, from the
Fifth Congressional District of Kentucky.—
And that R. P. Letcher shall be entitled to the
compensation of a member of Congress during
his attendance on the House the present session.
After the report had been read—the subject
was postponed to Tuesday next, and the whole
of the documents were ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, proceeded to
the consideration of the Special Order, being
Mr. Poincxter's resolution, as amended by
Mr. Calhoun. After some debate, the question
was taken and decided in the affirmative, (27
to 16,) on the adoption of the following resolu-
tion:

"Resolved, That the Protest communicated
to the Senate by the President of the United
States, asserts powers as belonging to the Presi-
dent which are inconsistent with the just au-
thority of the two Houses of Congress and in-
consistent with the Constitution of the United
States."

The question then recurred on the following
resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That while the Senate is, and ever
will be, ready to receive from the President all
such messages and recommendations as the
constitution and laws and the usual course of
public business authorize him to transmit to it,
yet it cannot recognize any right in him to make
a formal protest against votes and proceedings
of the Senate, declaring such votes and pro-
ceedings to be illegal and unconstitutional, and
requesting the Senate to enter such protest on
its journals.

Resolved, That the aforesaid protest is a
breach of the privileges of the Senate; and that
it be not entered on the journals.

Resolved, That the President of the U. S.
has no right to send a protest to the Senate
against any of its proceedings—

Was decided, yeas 27, nays 16; being de-
termined by the same vote taken upon each re-
solution separately, which was given upon the
first resolution.

The following resolution was submitted by
Mr. Hendricks.

Resolved, That, for the remainder of the
session, the Fridays and Saturdays of each
and every week shall be devoted exclusively to
the consideration of bills.

In the House, The bill to extend the time
for establishing the Commissioners to carry into
effect the Convention with France, was passed
without a division.

The consideration of the Appropriation was
then resumed and occupied the remainder of
the day.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Benton
presented a memorial from the City of Boston
against re-chartering the Bank of the United
States.

The Bill for the improvement and extension
of the Cumberland Road (appropriating \$652-
000 to the object) was passed to be engrossed,
after being amended so as to surrender the road
when repaired, to the several States through
which it passes.

In the House, the general Appropriation Bill
occupied the day.

From the Globe.

(COMMUNICATED.)

SENATORIAL SKETCHES—MONDAY.
The Senate presented a scene of some in-
terest on Monday, arising from a fruitless at-
tempt to engross the whole time by a debate on
the Protest, till it was disposed of, to the total
neglect of all public and private business. Mr.

Pointexter offered a resolution to this effect; but the amendment of Mr. Hendricks prevailing against it, the resolution was laid upon the table.

Mr. Clay avowed his determination "not to consent to any legislation, till the question of privilege was settled;" but he condescended to give no reason; quite as well, perhaps, as his reasons are frequently less defensible than his conduct.

Mr. King, of Alabama, was anxious to have some part of their time devoted to their duties; and said that but one small private bill had been passed there for two months. He proposed that an hour each morning should be allowed to the common business, rather than to risk the chance of having Fridays and Saturdays, though they might be set apart for this purpose.

Mr. Clayton affected to think the public business was advanced as far there as in the House; but

Mr. Hendricks corrected him, by exhibiting a large number of bills that had not received their attention.

Mr. Pointexter said 12 or 15 bills had been sent to the House, and were not yet acted on.

Mr. Hendricks offset this argument, by saying there were about 200 sent here, not acted upon.

Mr. King of Georgia, hoped the amendment would pass. He was not alarmed; for they had passed one bill; and thus marred the illustrious example of the most illustrious body on earth. He had no fears that the Senate would be broken down with their own dignity; it was never so strong or so saucy; and could set aside its rules to legislate for the relief of a merchant who was likely to lose \$15 per day, for a few days, on a ship and cargo.

The amendment was carried; but the Bankites disliking it, laid the resolution upon the table.

Resolutions were presented, requiring an account to be rendered by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the weekly and monthly condition of the deposit Banks. The first passed.

Mr. Forsyth objected to the second, but Mr. Webster thought it time the state of the Banks was looked into.

Mr. Forsyth moved an amendment, confining the requirement of the resolution to the "present" Secretary; and it passed.

Mr. Wright then took the floor, and made an able and unanswerable argument in favor of the Protest, and the right of the President to have it entered upon the journals of the Senate. He admitted every position of his antagonists; but beat them with their own weapons. He demonstrated the untenableness of every ground upon which they objected to the reception of the Protest. It is not compatible with our limits to go into his arguments, but there were two or three points which we cannot omit.

In answer to what Mr. Southard said, that Gen. Jackson was the last man in the world that ought to complain at his condemnation, Mr. Wright asked, if the honorable Senator had been condemned by the Supreme Court without a hearing, he should consider it just to be told he was the last man in the world that ought to complain.

In answer to Mr. Clay's saying that the resolution had studiously abstained from imputing motives, he said that in urging the passage of it, the gentleman had denounced the President as a tyrant and despot, and a violator of the constitution; and before the resolution was amended twice, it had contained specific charges; and further, that no judgment of a Court ever embraced the motives with which an act was done. The motives were embraced in the preliminary proceedings. But the best part was in reply to Mr. Clay's argument "that the precedent of Gov. McKean was no authority, because he was acquitted." Mr. Wright thought it a new and extraordinary doctrine, that a man should be allowed to defend himself against an accusation that could not be sustained; and yet not allowed to offer a word in his defence, to a tribunal that had accused, tried, and condemned him without a hearing.

CONGRESS. IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1834.

Mr. SPRAGUE presented a memorial from the inhabitants of Hallowell, Me. in favor of the restoration of the deposits to the Bank of the United States, and praying a re-charter of that institution.

Mr. Sprague said, that these memorialists complain of the prevalence of deep distress in their community, owing their belligerent attitude assumed by the President of the United States towards the Bank, as developed in the recent measures of the Government; and they protest against it, and say, that the Treasury, which the Executive has claimed in the protest, rightfully belongs to the Congress of the United States. He knew that it was said by some that the supplement had retracted the claim set up in the protest, but Mr. S. said he believed it was only ambiguous and left the claim of power just where it was, and where it might be put forth in all its rigor, or disclaimed according to circumstances. He says all the officers of Government are his officers, are executive officers, and under the control of the Executive, and in the supplement, he says he don't mean to control the money, but he is accountable for the conduct of the officers, and therefore, he has the possession and custody of the public money—he says, Congress may designate the place where the money is kept, but that he is the keeper of the key. These petitioners are citizens of the most democratic county in the State of Maine, and they speak with but one voice. They have not yet had their entire fields swept over by the dark and bitter waters

of Jacksonism, but they say they wish this experiment put an end to, lest this confiding and generous, yet brave People, may be driven to despair.

Mr. SHEPLEY said, it was not his desire to enter into this question upon the presentation of memorials, but as some remarks had been made in relation to this State, which seemed to call for a remark, he would say a word or two.

His colleague had said that but one voice proceeded from Kennebec. True, and if that one voice was the memorial presented here, there was but one voice from Maine. Those persons who believe the conduct and measures of the administration to be correct, never take the trouble to present memorials or resolutions. The State of Maine now gives more than 70,000 votes; a short time ago it gave more than 60,000; and yet here are evidences of opinion from Maine. Notwithstanding resolutions approbatory of the conduct of the whole administration passed one branch of the Legislature by a vote of 119 to 53, and twenty-one to two, in the other branch. These are, to be sure, the only exhibitions on that side. The State of Maine rests on her own quiet dignity; her people feel that her Legislature has expressed their opinions, and that they have not been done by disorderly, tumultuous expressions of public meetings. She is willing that they shall be heard, but constitutionally heard, through the ballot boxes. And what was this public expression, so much relied on? All this show was some 2600, out of 60 or 70,000, and yet we hear intimations thrown out as if there were some great expression of opinion from Maine, which would induce a belief that the expression of the Legislature was not rightful. Mr. S. presented these views only to show, not what might at some future day be her opinions, for he pretended not to pronounce what they might be in future times, but what they were now. It was sufficient for him to look at the expressions of opinions as they were, and as they were expressed in the legitimate mode.

But he understood that there was a new mode of electioneering adopted—new here at least, and he for one, would not have believed that this assembly would have been so occupied for five months past. Not a petition had been presented, but it was accompanied with some remarks of an electioneering tendency, and so avowed. Whether the People will think the Senate so constituted are conforming to their duty, they will judge. Mr. S. supposed this body was designated for different purposes. It seemed now, that reason was no longer to be operated on, but excitement, appeals to the passions and prejudices of the People, and intimations of some strange events about to occur, was the order of the day. This is a new mode of electioneering; and the whole system was to be a new one—all for good, no doubt; and it was not more true, that it was a new system, than that new names were devised, and new systems applicable to particular districts of the country. Mr. S. said, he could not perceive that Kennebec was especially distinguished by marks of democracy, and if she was entitled to that appellation, in any other sense than in the sense of the new name which had been given her, he differed in opinion as to the justness of it. But this was not the time for investigating the paper which was the subject of so much remark. He hoped a fair, full, and deliberate investigation would be given to it; but until the paper should be received, he would withhold any comments he had to make.

The memorial was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

From the Washington Globe.

SENATORIAL SKETCHES.—Saturday.

Mr. Silsbee presented a "Whig" memorial from the whalers of Nantucket, upon which there was considerable spouting. Not to be outdone in enterprise by their memorialists, the bankites of the Senate sounded the depths of every subject, and navigated the shoals of every argument. Mr. S. expatiated upon the low prices of all commodities, and the general fall of all profits from their high and palmy state. One would have thought that the removal of the deposits had caused a more deplorable "fall" than Adam's; but he would not allow, we suppose, that "we had sinned all." One! the bankites are innocent; the bank immaculate.

Mr. Forsyth replied to this general "fall" of all things; by showing that they had only fallen as low as they were last year; and commended Mr. Silsbee to the perusal of the price currents.

Mr. Webster referred us to Burke's Eulogium on the Nantucket Whaler. We doubt whether they ever read it; but no matter; it is a good argument against the removal of the deposits, and so let it pass. He said all their "whale trade had been destroyed by the revolution, and all annihilated during the last war." And yet it has twice been regenerated; and if the removal of the deposits should destroy it a third time, it will revive with renewed energies. This business is no doubt distressed, but the "experiment" of the administration will only give it new life. But we do not think it will die this time. The business, Mr. W. said, required long credit; and they may have been guilty of over-trading, if the term could be applied to it; [we think the term is in order;] they had got capital, but they wanted credit. This is just the thing that generally accompanies capital, we thought. He launched into a price current, and quoted flour at New Orleans at \$2.87, and wool in Pennsylvania, and New England; and said the latter had fallen 20 per cent. If so, there is a fair chance for speculators. He thought there was not much of a chance for a Bank with 50 majority against it in the House, and something less against the "re-

stitution." He thought this a crisis; and expressed his alarm for the manufactures, and Gen. Jackson's popularity; and said any burgher could destroy—probably alluding to Biddle; but it required skill, protection, and wisdom to retrieve—probably alluding to himself,—concluding that the powers above only knew when the restoration would come.

Mr. Forsyth replied that he did not deny the distress, for he believed all People who had overtraded, were distressed. He referred to prices current to show prices were as high as last year; and accounted for the success of New England whalers, and the cause why they could distance all competitors, by the fact that the articles necessary to the whaling business could be furnished the cheapest in New England. He discussed the subject with as perfect a knowledge of it as an old whaler. Mr. Webster did not suspect "he was so cunning of fence." In reply to Mr. W.'s taunt about his (Mr. F.'s) predictions, that when the question of the deposits was settled, all things would recover their accustomed course, he asked, "Is the question settled? What are the meetings and memorials for, but to keep it unsettled? And who more eloquent than the gentleman himself to keep it still agitated? When it was found this course could not succeed, the party will change their purpose."

Mr. Chambers repeated his usual arguments about prices of produce, and ended as usual with his *delenda est Carthago*—the administration must be put down.

Mr. Knight broke a lance—no, hurled a harpoon into a sperm whale; but never touched the subject of blubber.

Mr. Porter thought that the "administration party ought to have charity enough to believe the signers of their memorials." "Charity!" why, it is the very thing in dispute! "Charity!" why, it would not be charity to see their names in print, and to swell the clamor against the administration by their groans.—As Byron said:—

When'er my love doth swear she's made of truth,
I will believe her, though I know she lies.

He went to Philadelphia, but he would not tell his reasons, and saw the greatest meeting he ever saw in his life; yet they were very calm and quiet. He ended, as usual, with an apostrophe to his "sugar," his sugar is not all sold! sorry to hear it. If he had given every man a lump he saw at the meeting, he might have disposed of a portion of it at retail prices, which would have raised the value of the remainder.

Mr. Sprague came to the rescue with a "raft," and expatiated with characteristic good humor on the depression of lumber. Lumber would not sell.

—And Kid would not go;
Time Kid and he's at home, an hour and half ago!

Mr. Pointexter went into discussion on cotton and the prices here and at Liverpool; and came to the conclusion that the article was much depressed here. Mr. P. is a sensible man; but there is one thing depressed very much in value, that he has never touched upon, the opposition (beg pardon,) Bank speeches.

Mr. Chambers finally concluded by reading an article in the Globe of the 2d May, headed "SENATORIAL SKETCHES, in which Mr. Grundy was represented as having him and Mr. Clay on his hands, &c. He commented on it in a manner that showed his fluttering, and indicated a wound; but he objected particularly to the Globe's claiming "the popular sensation of the gallery as evidence in favor of the administration;" for that was the very thing that had been objected to the Bank party. A palpable hit, General. But the thing was only an experiment.

From the Boston Statesman.

Washington, April 29, 1834.—The Senate have had a very interesting session to-day, continuing till after 4 o'clock, to hear Mr. Grundy conclude his speech on the Protest, which I shall undertake to pronounce in advance one of the ablest that will be delivered on the subject.

The House was on the Appropriation Bill to-day; but I do not learn what they have done; I left this flag flying at half past 4.

To return to the Senate. Mr. Bell (Gov. B., Heaven save the mark!) presented a distresser, nay two distressers—one from Somersworth, the other Dover, N. H. He made a speech of about twenty minutes on this popular subject, concealing his sympathy in a manner worthy of the Spartan when he lost his bowels, but secured the fruits of his theft. I admire this stoicism. He told us the two sets of memorialists differed in language, but united in distress. We understand it—they unite against the administration, and distress themselves about the Bank.

These people were very happy and prosperous before the removal of the deposits, and turned out \$4,000,000 of manufactured goods, and employed 300 operatives; but now their spindles stop by fifty thousand at a time, owing to the removal of the deposits. Really, if Archimedes were alive, he could move the world without a fulcrum—he would only have to put his hand upon the deposits, and *Presto!* every thing would be topsy-turvy in a glimpse.

Mr. Bell consoles us with giving it as his opinion, that in a few months all the manufactures in New England will be prostrated—unless the present state of things (the deposits?) are restored to their original condition. He told about spindles, and spindles, and spindles, till all the spindle-shanks in the Senate, instead of stopping, walked off! and, in the meantime, all the ladies and gentlemen set their lingual spindles in motion, and absolutely spun the Senator from New Hampshire down. Neither of them seemed to like the other's yarn.

Gov. Bell is the very image of Mr. Clay—person, profile and proude: Clay is the "great est," and Bell the "best."—Let them shear the honors between them.

After Gov. Bell had done tolling, Mr. Clay presented a "memorial," as he said—but retaken by the Clerk of the Senate. This "memorial," continued Mr. Clay, (he has his head so full of memorials, he can't speak any thing else)—this "report," added he, (and his countenance brightened up like the eastern side of the Alps at sunrise!) contains the names of 114,000 who petition to be relieved from distress; and then, pausing an instant, with a change of countenance as mournful as Niobe, and as distressed as Mad Tom Lee, he said here were the names of only 8,000, who didn't petition against distress. I never knew Mr. Clay so much boggled before in making a report.—Could it have been that he was overcome with "exasperated patriotism?" O no!—he had two tones to his voice—the first bespoke exultation, delight, triumph; the other—not grief, but shame and confusion. Here he was making up his jewels—the distressed who were to support him and his American system at the next election, only a little more than one hundred thousand; and where could these be found at the time when they would be wanted? Yes, where?—when they were not all living perhaps, now; and furthermore, a discount must be made on names that were signed three or four times over. Mr. Clay seemed to look as though he thought this was a poor, paltry, shallow trick, that would hardly give him a point in the game. There was neither sympathy nor astonishment expressed when he mentioned the more than hundred thousand names!

And how many of the names were yielded up to importunity! How many to vanity!—they doubtless felt a desire to see their names in print, and to swell the clamor against the administration by their groans.—As Byron said:—

"A pleasant sure to see one's name in print!
A groan's a groan, although there's nothing in't."

Relief of the Polish sufferers, which is to be extended in a grant of lands.

Judge Wilkins defended Gov. Wolf from the attack made on him by Mr. Clay a few days since. He was both fluent and eloquent; and what was better, in perfect good humor—he is never otherwise—except when Mr. Webster forgets himself. The Governor has been charged with being time-serving and vacillatory; but Judge W. cleared him from these charges, by showing that the State of Pennsylvania owed to his perseverance the success of that policy of internal improvement to which the state was mainly indebted for its present welfare, and future prospects. He said to Harrisburg, on the 26th of Feb. last, all eyes were turned. Pennsylvania was the Belgium of America, and Harrisburg the field of Waterloo, where the great battle of the Bank was to be fought. We all know the issue; Pennsylvania, as on other occasions, decided the fate of the campaign, by winning the battle—against her interest and prejudices, but in favor of the country.

Mr. Mangum made a deadly assault to-day upon Mr. Clay, i. e. his American System; at which the father of the system expressed as much astonishment as Caesar did at seeing Brutus' dagger. "Tu Brute! I really believe Mangum will oppose the American system in preference to every thing else. Preston's eyes glistened with delight, when he heard Mangum and Clay. Clay made a short reply—expressive only of his astonishment; but his tone of voice indicated the most "exasperated" patriotism.

And now, in conclusion, I have no space to remark on Mr. Grundy's speech, which ought to have monopolized all my glimpses: it was the best tempered—the most candid—the wittiest, and the most good-humored speech I ever heard on the floor of the Senate. Certainly it is as difficult to be offended with Felix Grundy, as to refute his arguments, and both I held to be impossible. If there were twenty such men distributed in both Houses, we should not have such *kantankerous* debates as we do. His speech will read well, I know; but you can draw from it not the least idea of the manner of his delivery, which beggars all description, for its perfect good nature—mingled at the same time with a tone of gravity and sincerity, which bid defiance to all scepticism.

Judge Grundy has arrived at that age, when, without being an old man, he knows what the feelings and sentiments of age are; and he concluded his speech by accounting for the feeling with which Gen. Jackson defended his honor, by pointing to his scars.

From the Saco Democrat.

DEAR SIR—I have been permitted to copy the letter from which the following is an extract. It was addressed to a friend in this county, and evidently was not designed for publication, but in this time of party excitement it will doubtless be read with interest by the people of Maine, and this must be my apology to the writer and the person to whom it was addressed, for asking you to give it publicity.

AN OPONENT OF THE U. S. BANK.

PORTLAND, 5th of May, 1834.

"You ask my views in relation to the United States Bank, and the propriety of its being rechartered, &c. I can only say in reply, that it is surprising to me that, any disinterested, reflecting man, can for a moment believe, that the United States Bank can be rechartered without at the same time putting a seal to the destruction of our Republican form of Government. A monied aristocracy is always dangerous to free Governments; what cannot a corporation like that of the United

States Bank do, with a capital of thirty-five millions of dollars, managed by one set of men and operating over the whole of the United States—aided by the whole aristocracy of the country? We already see that the managers of the Bank can make money scarce or plenty when they please; it is they, and not the removal of the deposits which has produced the late pressure in the money market; we see them waging a fierce war upon the administration, the Government and the people of our Country, with a view to compel the Government to recharter the Bank; say what they will it is a struggle between the friends and enemies of a free Government in the United States. If the Bank succeeds, the enemies of a free Government go down, and the friends of a free Government go up; indirectly operate upon and control all our State elections. I consider it settled as fate, that if the U. S. Bank is rechartered, we say adieu to our Republican institutions, perhaps forever. Some honest and deserving Republicans see the danger of the present Bank, still seem to think that a new Bank with a less capital might be useful, and not dangerous to the country, but there will be danger from any Bank, which is to operate over the whole of the United States, and managed by one set of men; even if there is less danger from a Bank with a small capital, still there is danger in encouraging one till the charter of the present Bank shall have expired, and the experiment tried whether we cannot do without a Bank. When the people of the Government yield the point and consent to have any Bank, while the present Bank exists, the friends and managers of that Bank will have influence and money enough to settle the question in favor of rechartering the present Bank, so that whosoever advocates any Bank at the present time, advocates the present U. S. Bank, which many do without suspecting the effect of it.

It seems to me that the only safe way is to let the charter of the present Bank expire. It will be time enough then to see whether a new one can be constitutionally established, and be more safe than the present one—a Bank from which our citizens will reap the whole benefit, instead of foreigners, and through which foreigners will have less influence in, and over our country. It appears to me that the continuance of the Democratic party in our State and throughout the United States, uniting heartily and cordially in supporting the administration of the General Government against the assaults and attacks of the Bank managers, aided as they are, by ambitious men, who feel an interest in breaking down the present administration and producing a storm, or perhaps a civil war, that they may thereby chance to come into power; they are now attempting to deceive the people, by keeping up the cry against the President, of "Tyrant," "Usurper," &c. &c., for the purpose of drawing the attention of the people from the object and wickedness of the Bank managers, and those who aid and abet them. Of the manner and means by which the people are corrupted with their own money, much may be found in the report of the committee of Ways and Means, and the report of the Government Bank Directors; enough I should think to convince any one that it would be dangerous in the extreme to recharter the present Bank of the United States."

Very respectfully,
Your obt. servt.,
JOHN CHANDLER.

[We very readily comply with the request of our friend, in giving insertion to the above letter. It contains doctrines to most of which we give our entire and cordial assent. We rejoice to have the views of a veteran Democrat, such as Gen. CHANDLER, presented so fully and unequivocally upon the subject of the United States Bank. We believe he does not estimate too highly the danger to our republican institutions and form of government, to be apprehended from that institution. It has been a fruitful and frightful source of corruption during its past existence, and if rechartered, will fasten itself upon the country with a tenacity too firm to be shaken off, and prove a curse in very truth.—The present is a struggle between the Aristocracy and the People—between "the friends and the enemies of a free Government." Well then, does it behove every true Democrat and friend of liberty, to be at his post. The crisis is important and deeply interesting. We agree with Gen. Chandler in the sentiment that the "salvation of the government depends upon the democratic party in our State and throughout the United States, uniting heartily and cordially in support of the general administration."—This is right and proper. But it does not go quite far enough. We would go one step further, and urge a cheerful, united and vigorous support of our State, as well as our National Administration. This will be the most efficient way of sustaining both, and it is a support which as true republicans, we are bound to yield to both. We might if we were deemed necessary, mention many reasons why our State administration is peculiarly entitled to our united support. But at the present time do not deem it requisite. We cannot forbear to express a desire, however, that at the ensuing election we shall see the rank and file of democracy, rallying at the ballot boxes, in defence of republican principles and usages. Discarding all minor points of dispute, let them unite together in opposition to a common enemy and to guard against a common danger, leaving all idle bickerings to be taken up if needs must be at a more convenient season. It is gross and manifest injustice for a few men to suppose that the great body of the party will undertake to redress their personal grievances. More than this, it is

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ridiculous, it is absurd. No matter what a man may have been to the party, or what he now is—when he seeks to involve in his own personal, and refuses all compromise except at the sacrifice of those who may happen to differ from him—when in a compromise he demands every thing and yields nothing—he is asking more than any party can or should grant. He is unfit to belong to any party, and the sooner it can get rid of him, the better it is. But this can apply to very few individuals. But wherever they are—wherever men are discovered, who pursue so unreasonable a course, and endeavor to embroil a whole party in their petty, private quarrels, the sooner they desert in full and go over to the enemy, the better will it be. We again recommend Gen. Chandler's letter to the attention of our readers. Coming from him it will be read with interest. His strict adherence to democratic principles during the whole time of his service in the U. S. Senate, and the honest zeal displayed by him in their maintenance, made him a great favorite with the people.]

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAY 20, 1834.

The subscriber having purchased the interest of Octavius Kine in this paper, it will hereafter be conducted by him as sole proprietor. While on his part he promises an anxious endeavor to make the paper deserving of the support and encouragement of the people of this county, he trusts that his exertions will be aided by the public, and more especially by the Democratic party for the maintenance of whose principles it was established. The character and political principles of the paper will remain unchanged.

All persons indebted for Advertising or for the paper are informed that payment is to be made to the subscriber to whom the accounts have been transferred.

GEORGE W. MILLETT.

Paris, May 6, 1834.

The corruption and profligacy of the Bank having been proved beyond the power of denial, its friends and advocates attempt to turn off public indignation from themselves by heaping falsehood and abuse upon our present Chief Magistrate, because he has firmness and honesty enough to resist and expose its attacks upon the Government and people. Let any one pursue the denunciations that are daily heaped upon the President from Senators in Congress down to anonymous scribblers in the weekly papers, and he will find that there is a regularly organized system of abuse, which they appear to think by its loudness and reiteration will gain some credit with the people. Yet this mode of electioneering has in it nothing new. It is the same that the opposition have practiced for many years. There is hardly a crime in the catalogue of guilt of which the President has not been accused, and yet the confidence of the people has triumphed over the malice of his enemies. The prosperity of the country under his administration has far surpassed that of any previous period—his conduct has exerted even from political opponents the praise of integrity and patriotic intentions. From whence then flows this new torrent of abuse? What secret crime has been committed, whose blackness covers all past transactions with oblivion? What new instance of tyranny or usurpation has awakened the zeal and indignation of the opposition? He has dared to protest against being tried and condemned, unheard, by a jury of personal and political enemies. He has dared to appeal from their decision to the judgment of the people by whom he was elected and to whom alone he is responsible. What law has he violated, whose rights he has invaded in this proceeding? He is called a Reborespiere, a Cromwell, a Buonaparte. He is denounced as a violator of the Constitution, a tyrant and an usurper. For what? It is because he removed the Secretary of the Treasury? Many of them who accuse him of violating the constitution, admit expressly, his right of removing an officer who refuses or neglects to perform his duty, and indeed, the right was never before questioned and has been practiced upon from the adoption of the constitution until the present time. He is accused of seizing upon the public treasure, because the Secretary by him appointed directed the removal of the public deposits from the U. S. Bank to the State Banks. Was this a violation of the constitution? The Bank charter expressly gives to the Secretary the power to make the removal. But it is replied that his reasons are insufficient. The House of Representatives have decided that they are sufficient, the Senate that they are not. But it is further said that he has advanced anti-republican sentiments in his protest, and claimed the absolute control of the public treasury. He has expressly denied any such claim, and admitted in its fullest extent the power of Congress to control by law the custody of the public money. If the President has violated the constitution—if he has arrogated to himself powers that do not belong to him, or invaded the rights and privileges reserved to other branches of the government, or to the people, we would be among the first to oppose him. But, believing as we do, that his earnest endeavor has been to maintain and secure the rights of the people against a combination of moneyed aristocracy and gambling politicians, we cannot consent that he should be sacrificed on the altar of their unhalloved ambition. We request the people to examine for themselves, and we fear not the result of their calm and unbiased judgment.

The opposition Senators claim to themselves the merit of being the only true representatives of the people—the only barrier interposed to check the encroachments of despotism. We would ask if under ordinary circumstances the House of Representatives are not more likely to represent the wishes and feelings of the people. They have been more recently chosen—they are now immediately from among the people, and they are emphatically the popular branch of the national Legislature. It is well known that many of the opposition Senators act in direct defiance of the instructions of their immediate constituents. Are these men the representatives of the people? We know well that the opposition claim for themselves all the talent, wealth, and learning of the country—that they would prohibit the people from intermeddling in the affairs of government. They profess to know what the people want better than the people themselves. Is this democracy? This is the way in which they manifest their zeal for the rights of the people. They are endeavoring to force them into a submission to the Bank, and all who oppose this design are called to rise. "Take care of the rich," says one of these friends of the people, "and the rich will take care of the poor." This is the doctrine of those who call themselves whigs. The poor have no right to think or act for themselves,

but are to be left to the tender mercies of the rich. Legislation is to have regard only to the wants and desires of the wealthy, whilst the poorer and middling classes are to be made the dependants and slaves of their rich neighbors. The advocates of such doctrines may well be opposed to the present administration. They can derive no support from its principles or measures.

WHIGS. We have no objection to the opposition's assuming the name of "whig," if they prefer it to that of national republican or federalist. We only wish the people to understand that the party and its principles remain the same. Those who now call themselves whigs, during the last war opposed the administration, and got up and supported the Hartford Convention. Those whom they call Tories rallied around the flag of their country—poured out their blood like water in its defence, and upheld our honor and liberty against a foreign foe and domestic treason. The people will determine which of these two parties best deserve their countenance and support. The supporters of Jefferson and Madison—the friends of their country in the hour of peril—the advocates of the people's rights at all times cannot be rendered odious and will not forfeit the confidence of the people by abusive epithets, or by being called hard names. The opposition may "put sweet for bitter and bitter for sweet," but it will not alter the nature of things. Aristocrats do not become friends of the people by barely changing their names. Their conduct and principles are no notorious to be concealed by so flimsy a covering as a new name.

ARISTOCRACY. We are glad to see some of the opposition papers candid enough to avow their principles, and to boast that they belong to the aristocracy. They admit, too, that the opposition in the U. S. Senate is composed of aristocrats. They say, however, that it is an aristocracy of talents and learning. Whatever superiority they may claim to themselves on this score, and whatever supremacy the Bank presses may attribute to them, we are perfectly willing to leave it for the people to decide upon this rank. We do not think, however, that all wisdom will die with them. The very claim as well as the name shows that they do not consider themselves as on an equality with the people but above them. We do not deny that there is a difference among men as to talents, learning, and integrity, but as citizens, politically speaking, we are all equal, and they who arrogate to themselves superior rank and privileges will soon learn that there are few in this country so poor as to do them reverence. The very assertion of superiority produces opposition, and the people will soon teach those arrogant upstarts that they are not beyond their reach. Pelag Sprague, for instance, may look down with contempt upon the people of Maine, but he will learn before another year has passed away, that those who made him can unmake him—that the petty insolence of an official station to which party machinery has raised him, has not made the people his slaves nor him their master.

THE WEATHER. During the past week the prospects of our farmers have been most dreary and melancholy. The whole of the present month has been cold and rainy, and on Thursday last, we were visited by a severe snow storm which continued for several hours. It then cleared off pleasant but cold, and in the evening it commenced snowing again. On Friday morning the fields around us were covered with snow and as white as in the winter. At the time of writing this article the hills a few miles to the north of this place are covered with snow, apparently of a considerable depth. The quantity which fell here and remained unmelted, for any time, was but small, but we have been informed that in some adjoining towns the ground was covered to the depth of ten or twelve inches. There are long faces and gloomy anticipations among our farmers, which will be more than realized unless some speedy and great change takes place in the weather.

From the Eastern Argus.

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

A signal victory has just been achieved by the Democratic party in Southwark, the first Congressional district of Pennsylvania, which will prove a sure omen of success to the party throughout the State. The anti-Bank majority in this election is seven hundred and ninety-three, being a gain of FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHT VOTES, since the election in 1833. This gain and this victory are from the immediate neighborhood of the Bank, where its partisans defied all opposition. Well does the Boston Post say, that the Democrats of Pennsylvania are incorruptible—they defy alike the gold and power of the money King.

From the American Sentinel.—Democratic Triumph. We are enabled, at a late hour this morning, to obtain the official returns of the election yesterday. The average democratic majority is 793.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION—

CONSTATABLES.

Jackson. Anti-Jackson. Jos. S. Dougherty 1512 Adam Much 742 John Keyser 1518 Andrew McChin 719 Thomas Tully 1522 Henry Johnson 715

To show that this election was viewed as the trial of strength by the friends of the Bank, we extract the following from the Commercial Intelligencer, a warm advocate of the Bank, published just prior to the election.

"No citizen of Southwark should be absent from the polls to-day. The struggle is not merely a contest for a petty office. It is a trial of strength which will probably decide the fate of the fall election."

Mr. Webster's political harangue, in the streets of Baltimore, on Sunday afternoon, we believe, is the first attempt, in this country at least, to excite and inflame the populace of a great city on political subjects, on a day heretofore devoted to religious services—and this, too, by a stranger, a grave Senator of the U. States. We cannot believe that this indecorous proceeding, to call it by no harsher name, can be justified by the sober citizens of New England. It will be recollected by those who were on the stage during the Embarago, and during the last war, that the federal presses stigmatized the populace of Baltimore as the most degraded and bloodthirsty in the country. To undertake to inflame such combustible materials in the streets on Sunday afternoon, by politicians, fresh from the exciting scenes of the New York elections, appears to us to border

upon insanity. Do the wealthy, respectable citizens of Boston, and other cities of the Union, wish to see a state of things which must almost necessarily result from such proceedings. An appeal to physical force is talked about by some men in high places. Mr. Quincy's old threat, by Mr. Quincy's present friend, "peaceably, if they can—forcibly, if they must," is again on their banners. We repeat, we believe that the sober part of the community will not approve or countenance the inflammable course pursued by the overheated partisans of the opposition. They certainly have nothing to gain by disorders and confusion. When once a spirit of riot and insubordination is let loose, and countenanced by the wealthy part of the community, who can tell where it is to end—who will be able to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm?—[Boston Post.

BANK SPEECHES.

The people of this State may soon expect to be inundated with Bank speeches, furnished at the expense of that corrupt and aristocratic institution, the United States Bank. At the last accounts, hundreds of Binney's and McDuffie's speeches in defence of the Monied King, were packed up and only waited the frank of some Whig member to be poured upon us by the hundred. This is the way in which the Mammoth Bank is endeavoring to accomplish its object. Their agents and feed Antons labor zealously to make the most of a bad cause, make inflammatory speeches and harangues, the Bank uses the people's money to pay the expense of printing, and then some other parasite abuses his franking privilege by scattering them throughout the country in packages of an hundred each! This is the way in which the Bank is attempting to keep up the excitement and spread still wider panic and alarm. We believe they mistake the intelligence of the people when they expect to chain them to the car of the Money King by means of their hirelings. They will never consent to fall down and worship the golden calf.—[Maize Dem.

Did you ever know an honest and respectable man to be frequently changing his name? We think not. What then may we not infer, when we see a political party changing its name with almost every change of the moon? Federalists—Federal Republicans—Independent Republicans—National Republicans and Whigs,—have been, each in its turn used and (except the last,) thrown aside. But of all the cloaks that the old blue light federalists have ever put on, not one would entirely conceal the cloven foot—and the last, the Whig cloak, instead of concealing any of its deformity, seems to render the whole more hideous.—[Maize Dem.

In a short report made by Mr. Clay, to the Senate, on the 2d March, 1831, there is the following remarkable passage, which we commit to the consideration of his present admirers and backers.—[Pennsylvania.

"It was long since obvious that the vacuum in the circulation of the country, which was to be produced by the withdrawal of the paper of Bank of the United States, would be filled by paper issuing from other banks. This operation is now actually going on—the paper of the Bank of the United States is rapidly returning, and that of other banks taking its place. Their ability to enlarge their accommodations is proportionally enhanced—and when it shall be further increased by a removal into their vaults of those deposits which are in possession of the Bank of the United States, the injurious effects of a dissolution of the corporation will be found to consist in an accelerated disclosure of the actual condition of those who have been supported by the credit of others, but whose insolvent or tottering situation, known to the bank has been concealed from the public at large."

The revolutions in terms, which the federal party has manufactured for the present campaign, is a type of the revolution which they would gladly behold in the government. At the instruction (as is said) of the Bank Attorneys, they call the democratic friends of order, decency and the constitution, Tories! "Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" Think of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay calling General Jackson a Tory.—[North Carolina Sentinel.

Mr. McDuffie's opinion of General Jackson. The following is an extract from one of Mr. McDuffie's dinner speeches in the campaign of 1828—

"If I were called upon," says Mr. McDuffie, "to define what it is that constitutes a talent for governing human affairs with wisdom, I would say that when our country is surrounded with difficulties, a crisis presented in our affairs, from which it is important that she should be speedily extricated, that man is qualified to rule her destinies, who has the judgment to decide with promptitude, what is the remedy that will save the republic, and the energy to apply that remedy successfully, whatever obstacles may be interposed by foreign force or domestic treason. Such is the man I should designate as qualified to fill the executive office of the republic—and such a man, precisely, is ANDREW JACKSON."

From the Journal of Commerce.

NEW-HAVEN, (Ct.) May 11th, 1834.

The Senate and House of Representatives met this morning at ten o'clock, and in joint ball, proceeded to elect a Governor of this State, for the year ensuing. On counting the ballots, it was ascertained that 224 votes had been given, of which the Hon. Samuel A. Foot had 154, and was declared duly elected.

Probably you will have heard of the terrible catastrophe which took place at the Roman

Catholic church this forenoon. The election of Governor Foot had just been announced—the bells were ringing and cannons firing—and the Catholic Bishop had proceeded some time in the ceremony of consecrating the church, when the gallery across the front end of the house gave way with an awful crash, breaking about the middle, and crushing at that point, all that were under. My wife and daughter were there, but happily very near the altar at the other end of the church, and escaped.—One boy named O'Brien (Irish I believe) was killed and dreadfully mangled. Deacon Hinman's wife it is thought, cannot live, nor the grandfather of the child who is killed. It was a dreadful sight to behold the poor creatures stretched on the ground, and in a neighboring house, writhing in agony and screaming, their reason gone and death apparently near at hand. Among those whose distress, or more properly, agony, seemed most intense, was Miss Mary Collins, daughter of Daniel Collins. My wife stood by her, but at times it was too great a trial of nerve and sympathy to stay in the room. Her reason has returned, but it is impossible to judge of her case. Her neck, I believe was caught between the gallery and back of the slip in which she sat.

Seven persons, including the boy who was killed, were thus shockingly mangled, and others were more or less bruised. One of the physicians told me he thought that three of four deaths would probably result from this solemn event.

The prospects of the crops—gloomy indeed. We continue to receive the most depressing accounts of the prospects of the coming crops, produced by the flooding of the low grounds by the late unexampled heavy rains. We learn from Farmers in the vicinity, that those who have planted their corn in their low grounds, have had it entirely drowned, and that where they have not planted, the ground continues so soaked as to prevent its being prepared for that operation. A respectable gentleman who has recently passed through several of the approximate Counties of N. Carolina, states that there also the prospects for the corn crops are quite disheartening.

Another evil arising from the late heavy rains, and which, if not promptly attended to, may effect seriously the healthfulness of town residents, is the rising of water in the cellars of houses. None we are told that have been subject to this injury have escaped, and many that have never been known to be even damp before, are so overflowed as to render them unfit for use. This we learn from a Portsmouth friend is equally the case in that town.—[Norfolk Beacon, 17th inst.

The Augusta Aze states that Lumber is selling on the Kennebec, at prices fully as high if not higher, than it sold for last year.—[Id.

A Radical Mistake. A worthy of the lowest class, as far as tatters indicate, was telling another what had passed at the Panora meeting on Monday; and in our hearing assured him, with an oath, that, "Every resolution was passed ignominiously!"

MARRIED.

In this town, Capt. Billings Forbes to Miss Paulina Robinson. In Sumner, Mr. Columbus Heald to Miss Nancy Buck.

In Framingham, Mass. Mr. Isaac Bullard of Holliston, to Miss Angelina Forbes of F. In East Thomaston, Mr. Charles W. Snow to Miss Olinda A. Pressy. In Boston, Mr. Thomas M. J. Cargill, Printer, to Miss Leonora M. French.

DIED.

In this town, on Saturday the 17th inst, Mrs. Louisa, consort of Mr. Augustus King, and daughter of Dea. Isaac Bolster, aged about 22 years.

In Norway on the 15th inst. Mr. Charles Hobbs, son of Wm. Hobbs, Esq. aged about 18 years.

In Augusta, Mr. Daniel Stone, Esq. County Treasurer, aged 67 years.

In Eastport, Mr. Horatio Balch, Printer, aged 19 years.

In Strong, Mr. Jacob Fish, aged 83, a Revolutionary pensioner.

In Winthrop, Mr. Alfred Johnson, aged 57.

In Hollis, Mr. Thomas Davis, aged 75, a soldier of the Revolution.

New Store,

AND

New Goods.

MOSES HAMMOND,

HAS opened a Store on PARIS-HILL and offers for sale, a prime assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, DOMESTIC and FANCY GOODS. Together with a good assortment of fresh WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES of the best quality.

Also—A handsome assortment of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, latest style; LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c. Likewise—A select assortment of HARD WARE, all of which has been selected with the greatest care, and will be sold for a small profit for CASH, CREDIT, or Produce. Purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves. May, 20, 1834. (Ct)

Wanted Immediately.

A good apprentice to the printing business, a boy of 15 or 16 years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given. Inquire at this Office. Paris, May 6, 1834.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

It is hereby notified to the Proprietors of the lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Peru that the same are taxed in the Bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Peru for the year of our Lord 1834, in the respective sums following, viz.

Name of Proprietor	No. of Lot	Range	No. of Acres	Value	Tax	Extra Tax	School Tax	Deceased Highway Tax for 1883.
1882				\$	c			
Thompson's Grant								
unknown,	6	5	100	75	59			
Unknown "	4	11	100	25	20			
Unknown "	7	12	100	25	20			
"	7	13	100	25	20			
"	1	14	100	5	4			
"	4	14	100	5	4			
Peck's Grant north								
half of	13		50	10	8		6	
1883.				\$	c	c		
Unknown Thomp-								
son Grant,	6	5	100	75	15	1		1.79
"	8	5	10	75	5	1		
John Gibben "	12	5	60	30	3	0		.65
Unknown "	6	8	100	25	25			
"	6	9	100	50	50			1.15
"	13	9	100	100	100	20		
"	4	10	100	5	5	1		.12
S. F. Brown "	5	10	100	37	37	7	5	
"	6	10	100	25	25	5	5	
"	10	10	100	37	37	7	7	.85
"	7	11	100	25	25	5	5	
"	7	11	100	25	25	5	5	.68
"	4	12	100	25	25	5	5	
"	9	10	100	37	37	7	7	
Unknown	12	10	100	50	50	10		
John Conant								
Unknown "	4	11	100	25	25	5		
"	7	12	100	25	25	5		.58
"	1	13	75	25	25	5		
"	2	13	100	20	20	4		.46
"	4	14	100	5	5	1		
Porter	5	14	100	5	5	1		
Unknown								
S. E. End	7	7	50	30	30			
"	16	7	100	75				1.73
"	16	8	141	151				2.67
"	5	12						.85
"	8	12						.92
"	3	13						.12
"	4	13						.12

The said collector will proceed according to law to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder at the Inn of William Walker in said Peru, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next, as much of the said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges. Dated at Peru the 6th day of April, 1834.

JEFFERSON HALL, Collector of Peru.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss: TAKEN on execution, and will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling house of Joshua Smith in Norway, on Monday the sixteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity which Reuben Hill has to the Farm where he now lives in Norway, the same being mortgaged to William C. Whitney for about eighty dollars.

H. W. MILLETT, Deputy Shff. Norway, May 15, 1834. 3w40

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having given bonds for the maintenance of Silas Dorr's wife and two youngest children, also Joseph Chew, his wife and three youngest children, paupers of the town of Rumford; hereby forbids all persons harboring or trusting them; as he has made suitable provisions for their support.

MERRILL FARNUM. Rumford, April 24, 1834. 3w39

To the Public.

MR. WM. H. H. MCGILVERAY would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that he has commenced the GOLD SMITH business in Norway-Village, and intends carrying it on in all its branches.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY repaired at short notice.

A share of Public Patronage is requested. Norway-Village, May 1, 1834. 3w30

Prints, New Style.

WATERSON, PRAY & CO.

Nos. 71 & 73, Kilby-st., Boston.

OFFER for sale by the package or piece, an extensive assortment of Printed Calicoes—comprising more than one hundred and thirty styles—many of which are new and beautiful.—Also an assortment of colored Cambrics; likewise, Printed Quiltings and Britannia Hdk's by the case.

Printers of Newspapers in the New England States, who insert the above, with this notice, once a week, for six weeks, inside, shall be paid on presentation of their bills. March 17. 6w1855.

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT, and have taken the Store near the Mill, formerly occupied by J. B. Smith, where they have for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, or credit, a good assortment of W. I. Goods and Groceries, English and American Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, School Books and Stationery, Paints, Medicines, &c. &c. making in all a very extensive variety of reasonable goods. Former customers of the subscribers are respectfully invited to call.

JONATHAN B. SMITH, ANTHONY BENNETT, Norway-Village, Nov. 16, 1833.

SMITH & BENNETT will carry on the Potash here before improved by A. Bennett, and wish to receive orders in exchange for Goods at their cash prices. Norway-Village, Nov. 22, 1833. if 15

Wrapping Paper.

SMITH & BENNETT have received on consignment a lot of good wrapping paper at 62 1/2 cts. per ream. Norway-Village, March, 1834. 1a2n31

Apprentice Wanted.

A young man from 14 to 17 years of age as an Apprentice to the Gun Smith business is wanted immediately; one that can come well recommended, and is willing to be a boy till twenty-one, will meet with good encouragement; none other need apply. JOTHAM GOODNOW. Norway, March 20, 1834. if 32

For Sale.

ONE Single CARDING MACHINE, made by the subscriber and warranted equal to any in use. Terms liberal with good security. Also.—To let a SHOP with WATER POWER sufficient to carry a Carding Machine, or to answer the purpose of a Machinist, Wheel Wright, Cabinet Maker, or other such machinery. Enquire of ZEPHEDE PERRY. Norway, March 12, 1834. 1a2w33

